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SECRETARY HAMMOND'S PLAINT

The burden of Secretary of State Hammond's speech at the theatre Friday night was the awful crime of Democratic legislation which committed when it amended the laws of 1896 relating to fees to be paid into the secretary's office. He attempted to make it appear that a great inquiry had been committed when the sum to be collected on each one thousand dollars of capital stock of any company or corporation was reduced to twenty-five cents and the maximum amount to be charged and collected from any corporation not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars.

The secretary then went on to show how, through the enactment of this amendment, the state had lost \$44,000 on the incorporation of the Oregon Short Line railroad and the incorporation of the Union Pacific railroad.

Truly it was a terrible arraignment, but it was entirely without sting. That amendment to the law of 1896, which Secretary Hammond branded as an iniquitous legislation, received the approval of the Republican governor, Heber M. Wells. Why didn't Secretary Hammond use his influence with Governor Wells (which is said to be very great) to veto this amendment? If the Democratic legislature aimed in passing this amendment did not the Republican governor sin in approving it?

In his tirade against the amendment, the secretary said that Hammond does at most to show his dislike for all things Democratic. When he got to his figures he seemed to think that he was driving nails into a Democratic coffin. Never was man more mistaken. Evidently Secretary Hammond never heard of the story of "The Goose that Lays the Golden Eggs," and how the fool owner of the goose killed it to get at the eggs. If he had, he would scarcely have talked so much about the amount the state lost through Democratic legislation. If he does not know, every one else who has read the record of the question of changing the law in regard to incorporation fees knows, that the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific railroads would not have been incorporated in Utah, but would have gone to another state for that purpose. So that instead of the state losing \$44,000 through Democratic legislation, an alleged by Secretary Hammond, it gained \$5,000.

Secretary Hammond is not a success as a manipulator of figures. He should try again.

ANOTHER SPOOK-CHASER.

In his personal organ, the Populist candidate for congressman has made some sensational charges against the Republican candidate for the same position. Warren Foster alleges that Alma Eldredge has "a most unusual court record," that he was once "indicted for murder in the first degree," the case being dismissed because the witnesses had died or disappeared.

Mr. Foster says further: "Every man on the Herald knew the facts, and knows it now, although it has not been mentioned at all in that paper."

The Herald is not making a personal campaign; it is not delving into ancient history for topics of discussion; it is not dragging skeletons of the past into the political arena; it is not reviving old conditions or their incidental complications. The Herald has no use for the methods of the spook-chaser, or the blackmailer.

There are political issues in this campaign, the settlement of which is of greater importance to the people of Utah than all the dry bones being rattled by the Tribune or Foster's paper. There are political questions involving the welfare and prosperity, not only of Utah, but of the whole republic.

It is of infinitely more importance for Utah to maintain her place in the silver column than to join this hue and cry against some local institution, which is adjusting itself better than hostile demonstrations can adjust it.

Mr. Foster wants to know why The Herald has not resorted to the methods of the opposition. Such weapons and such methods beyond exclusively to the Republican organ, with its Populist ally, and the Republican party. They are welcome to the monopoly.

It has been said that Mr. Roberts must be considered guilty of the charges made by the Tribune, because he has ignored them. Logically, the same conclusion would follow the silence of Alma Eldredge. But conditions peculiar to Utah and occurrences incidental to frontier life are only agitated viciously in these days for the purpose of concealing the real political issues before the people.

THE COUNTY DEBT.

Democratic bond issue, \$120,000; Republican bond issue, \$250,000.

A DIET OF WORDS.

Every so-called "silver Republican" who is now a member of the regular Republican organization in Utah, who is affiliating with the McKinleyites of 1896, should peruse that silver Republican address officially issued on the 6th of last April and approved by the Tribune. It is as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S PARTISANSHIP.

That speech delivered by Governor Heber M. Wells at the theatre Friday night, demonstrated two things very clearly: That the Republican lion party is behind the Tribune's fight on B. H. Roberts, and that the governor is an intense partisan.

The opposition of Governor Wells to Mr. Roberts for political reasons is perfectly natural; but for the chief reason he assigned, it is most unnatural.

His speech was but an echo of the outcry of partisan malice; a barefaced repetition of unsupported charges made solely for political effect. It was the mechanical effort of a subservient follower, cringing under the lash of a party boss, trying to gain a respite by self-abuse.

A more pitiable spectacle it would be hard to imagine! The chief executive of this state, who is supposed to represent the whole people of the commonwealth, who is expected to maintain the dignity of his high position, who has sworn to enforce the laws, graces like a demagogue in a public assemblage and proclaims to all the world that the law is not enforced, that he is not attempting to enforce it.

If the charges made by the Tribune and echoed by the governor be true, then what excuse has the chief executive of the state to offer for such conduct?

If they are not true, to what depths is the governor ready to descend to his party? If he doesn't know them to be true, what sort of an executive is he to lend his official influence to their circulation, not only in Utah, but throughout the United States?

Governor Wells should not forget that he owes the position he holds more to the love other men bear for his father's name and memory than to any inherent ability of his own. He knows that when he joins the hue and cry his back is turned upon the associates of a lifetime, upon the men who exalted him, who vested him with the importance his title gives to his utterances. And yet, he places the seal of his approval upon a criticism of childhood training he himself received; upon a denunciation of a system to which he owes his being; upon a proposition to disfranchise a class from which he sprang, and from which he has drawn the nourishment of his life.

The governor will not contend that men are entitled to vote who are not eligible to office. His contention really and logically means their disfranchisement.

It cannot be said in his defense that Governor Wells spoke hastily, or that he had no chance to weigh the effect of his assertions upon the people of other states. His speech had been carefully prepared. He read it. It was with deliberation, then, that he took cognizance, as a politician, of alleged conditions, which, as an executive sworn to enforce the laws, he confessedly ignores.

One of two conclusions is inevitable from this humiliating performance; the governor has either been terrorized by the threats of a class of politicians he has hitherto affected to despise; or he is willing to sacrifice the good name of his own state in order to gain a temporary party advantage. Either conclusion leaves the governor in a position which his best friends might deplore.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

Alma Eldredge may talk silver till that oil train passes; he may repeat, parrot like, all that has been coached to say in silver localities; but these facts remain:

Mr. Eldredge is a McKinley man; he endorses and applauds McKinley's policies; he this year, bowed his fealty to the national Republican party and its principles; and he read and approved the St. Louis platform.

Now this simply means that Alma Eldredge is a goldbug, pledged to goldbug policies, loyal to a goldbug organization, and agreeable to a goldbug platform.

He may say for the purpose of winning votes that he wouldn't be bound by a party caucus. But the record shows that Alma Eldredge was bound by a small percentage of his party because it was with McKinley in 1896; and that he voted for gold when 80 per cent of his neighbors voted for silver.

What could be expected of such an alleged representative of the people away off in Washington surrounded by big-bugs and goldbugs, no matter what 80 per cent of his constituents might request?

THOSE UNPAID THOUSANDS.

According to the record in '96 the Republican county administration disbursed, \$260,472.02. They left unpaid expenses of their administration, \$5,328.48.

These unpaid expenses of the Republican administration left over were as follows: Salaries, etc., \$20,254.91; Old accounts of 1896, \$7,661.88; Interest on bonds due Dec. 31, 1896, \$7,291.65.

This does not include the interest on outstanding warrants, which obligations were incurred by the Republicans, but left over with other expenses for the Democrats to settle.

COUNTY REVENUES.

Collected by Republicans in 1896, \$183,511.19; Collected by Democrats in 1897, \$198,565.96.

THE MARIA TERESA.

When Lieutenant Hobson succeeded in raising the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, the whole country rejoiced that the vessel was to be added to the American navy. There was a double triumph in her case. First, she was beaten and sunk through American prowess and then she was raised and started on her way to the United States through American science and skill.

Now all the science and the skill and the time and energy and money expended have gone for naught. While being towed she foundered off San Salvador, Bahamas, Thursday. She was overtaken by a furious storm, and was not able to weather it. The captain and crew aboard her were all taken off, and no lives were lost.

Her loss will be regretted, but it could not be avoided. Her rescue was a triumph for Lieutenant Hobson. Now she lies at the bottom of the sea, there to rot and become a complete wreck. Such is fate.

THE SPANISH REFUSAL.

The Spanish peace commissioners have flatly refused to accede to the demands of the American commissioners for the cession of the entire group of the Philippine Islands. Accompanying this refusal was a very long document reiterating Spain's position on the question, and also bringing up the question of the Cuban debt, over which Spain is very sore. There were also arguments attempting to show that the United States are wrongfully in possession of Manila, demanding a return of revenue collected and asserting that Spanish soldiers were being held as prisoners, thus preventing them from suppressing the rebellion.

The Spanish commissioners are adepts at diplomacy and choppiness logic, but their position is untenable. Either they or the United States will have to recede from the position taken; certain it is that the United States will not.

The Spaniards have been threatening to break off negotiations. It is hardly probable that they will, for that would be tantamount to a renewal of hostilities, and for Spain a renewal of hostilities would be a stark madness.

If Spain wants to indulge in a little bombast and sulkiness, the American government will probably make no serious objection. It knows that Spain will finally come around.

If our enemy, with whom we now hold a truce, thinks the time for evacuating Cuba was extended because there had been any change of plan regarding that island, or if she construed it as a sign of weakness, she was never more mistaken, much mistaken, as she has been. She must not take leniency and unusual consideration for weakness. The administration's error in extending the time for evacuating Cuba was in making the extension. The Spaniards should have been marched out of the island without any delays. They have no appreciation of the motives which prompted the president in his course in this matter. They may rest assured that there will be no more extensions of time.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found copies of an appeal to the voters of Salt Lake City, formulated and sent out by permission of the board of education. Directions are given to have each pupil take one of these circulars home. The matter bears a legend conveying the impression that this work is being done by order of the board, though the official records are silent on the subject.

Do the members of the board realize the significance of their action? Do they mean to establish such a precedent as would certainly result? Can they for a moment ignore the fact that campaign literature, no matter whether it is partisan or not, has no business in the pupils' hands under such circumstances?

The Herald expects to see the school amendment defeated, with all the other proposed changes in the constitution; it has no objection to the defeat of this particular amendment. It does object, however, and most strenuously, to the distribution of advice to voters, through the teachers and pupils of the public schools, "by order of the board," or by the order of anybody else.

COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

For the year 1895, \$999,348.48; For the year 1896, 1,061,054.68.

SAUERKRAUT AS AN ISSUE.

With shocking disregard of the amenities, I. N. Fisher, who wishes to be county auditor, and Arthur Graham, would-be clerk, continue to ignore The Herald's offer. Invited to send in their affidavits denying all connection with the so-called A. P. A., they have caused such affidavits to be printed in another paper. Although the originals of these documents have not come to this office, The Herald is willing to concede their authenticity because it does not care whether they are true or not.

There are some other mysteries, however, that should be cleared up. Were I. N. Fisher and Arthur Graham ever members of a dread-inspiring combination known as the Amorine, and could not any Amorine, so-called, truthfully swear that he had never been connected with the A. P. A.?

While the affidavit mill is working, will the gist also include averments on this vastly important subject? And as the general matter of secret societies is under consideration, it would be of some interest to know whether Fisher and Graham have ever followed Josh Davis through the weird mysteries of the Blue Church? Have they, oh! have they, attempted to follow those rites through the last fatal degree of lobster a la Newburg, with sauerkraut and ice cream on the side?

WHAT THE ELECTION MEANS.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a strong Republican paper and a shrewd observer of politics, says that if the Democrats win this year, it is certain the silver issue will be up again in 1899.

That is all true. If the Democrats win this year, silver will certainly be the issue two years hence, and with a very good chance to win two years hence.

If the Republicans win this year, silver will still be the issue in 1899, for the Democrats propose to make it an issue every congressional and presidential election until the cause of silver shall triumph.

While this will be so, still if the Republicans should win this year, silver would receive a setback that would make the chance for it to triumph in 1899 less than it would be if the Democrats win this year. Not only this, but in the interim the Republicans would head all their efforts to procure the enactment of legislation that would strengthen the existing gold standard, and, of course, injure the silver cause and its prospects to that extent.

If the Democrats win this year, it means a great step forward for the silver cause. If the Republicans win, it means a tremendous stride backwards for the silver cause.

MISTAKES OF MR. FISHER.

In his campaign statistics prepared for and printed by the Tribune, Mr. Fisher says that the Republican county administration turned over to its Democratic successor, \$141,421.15.

In his official report, dated Dec. 31, 1896, Mr. Fisher claims that the Republicans left over, \$72,853.30.

A BLESSED PRIVILEGE.

What a thrill of pride and pleasure must have passed through Editor C. C. Goodwin as he sat beneath McKinley's picture on the stage at the Republican meeting Friday night!

What a blessed privilege he must have thought it to be allowed to address a political gathering check by check with Arthur Foster!

It was a living picture of the "lion and the lamb," and while it was easy enough to distinguish the lamb, it was confusing that both insisted on being the lion.

When the editor-judge called Arthur a goldbug in 1896 he little thought of what the future had in store for him. When he predicted that the Republican party would disintegrate in two years from the date of its last national convention, he could not have counted upon his present strenuous efforts to prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy.

When he wrote in mournful cadence that never again would he support such a party organization, it was not then that he decided to turn his solemn promise into a joke.

But the party of Brown and Hanna would not recede from its gold position, so there was only one thing left for those with whom prejudice outweighs principle.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

There was in the treasury of the United States at the beginning of the war with Spain, \$200,000,000.

The cost of the war up to the signing of the protocol on the 12th of August, \$8,000,000.

The estimated additional expense in consequence of the war, \$32,000,000.

This would leave in the national treasury after all actual and estimated expenses of the war had been paid, \$158,000,000.

There was no need of a bond issue, but nothing else would satisfy the Republicans in congress. It was part of their "currency reform," silver-assassination plan.

THE BOYS WANT TO RETURN!

Letters from Manila, which appeared in yesterday's Herald, show very plainly that the boys belonging to the Utah batteries are very anxious to return to their mountain home. They have no complaints to make, no regrets to express, they are contented, but they are anxious to return. They want to fight for their country and the principles of liberty, and not because they desired to lead a soldier's life. They feel that now the fighting is over and that there is to be no more; did they think there was to be more fighting they would not desire to come home.

The friends of the Utah boys at Manila share their feelings and would be glad to have them return. They realize that they have covered themselves with glory and given their state much honor. They look at the case just as the boys do—that they have served the government well and faithfully, and

that the war being practically over, they should be permitted to come home. There is little doubt but that the regular army will very soon be largely increased, and when this is done regulars will be sent to Manila, and the volunteers there released and allowed to come home. They will scarcely be compelled to serve out the time for which they enlisted, for, with an increase in the regular army there will be no necessity for keeping the volunteers at Manila.

The Utah volunteers are as ready as ever they were to fight the battles of their country, but they do not want to be immured in a garrison. And who can blame them for this? We are all hoping that the gallant battery boys will be home at no distant day. And with an increase in the regular army such is the prospect.

KILLING TWO BIRDS.

There are those who are base enough to intimate that Hon. John Henry Smith was not keen enough to take the remarks of Governor Wells home to himself.

John Henry's senatorial aspirations are tarred with the same stick that the governor was trying to use on a Democratic candidate. When this dawns on the genial "father" of the Siamese Republican party of Utah, it will be in order for him to interview a prominent member of his political family in the party woodshed.

ONLY ONE ITEM.

It is not necessary to go through the entire record of Republican extravagance to compare it with Democratic economy. Take the tree inspector's department for example:

In 1896 this department cost the taxpayers of Salt Lake county, \$3,333.90.

In 1897, under a Democratic county administration, the inspection of fruit trees cost the taxpayers, \$33.20.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Master Harold: Vell, Ay ben ha speche off Broder Eldredge an Ay must ha tu say, et vas vat yu vill call dekadde. Ay vas disappoint to hem, for ha vas not so gude as speche ha maik at Manil.

Ay har Broder Heber M. Wells, vat ben guvernur, tu, Ay vas disgost at hem. Ha maik sum follars vat was gude speche an vat vas solar pleckus bie at Broder Roberts. Ay not tank so, Noe, str. Ay rede speche tu Huldah dis mornin an ask hem vat she tank off et. Huldah sai tu me, "Ole, bot vun construction can be put on hem."

Ay ask her vat, an she sai: "Broder Heber ha maik long speche. Ha sai vera much about poligime. Vat he sai vas laik es: "Peest—Poligimo vas rong—vun you vas ketcht at et."

"Sekund—Poligimo vas rong ven peepes outside stait find hem out."

"Third—Poligimo vas rong ven man fall vat ven hem vas rong for offide on Dimmykrat taktak."

"Fourth—Poligimo vas all right an ve tolerate hem except ven man fallar ha ben Dimmykrat an vas not make speche for Repubblykan taktak. Ven man fallar ben maik speche for Repubblykan taktak, an poligimo ha ben all right. Ven fallar maik no speche ha ben all right. Ay sai, Ole Broder Heber ha not ben sinere ven ha sai vat ha did sai. Noe, str. Et poligimo ha ben rong all taim, en vy not Broder Wells, Guvernur off dis bar stait, maik sum charge an hav poligime arrested? Vy ha kepe kviet until ha see Broder Roberts run for kongress an en count an maik holei. Vy ha not dehand, es guvernur off stait, et prosecuting hima proseeute? Ole Ay tank Broder Heber ha ben hippykrit an vas simply blind parikan man fallar vat not kare vat he do only so ha can beat Dimmykrats."

Heber shob ben fallar tu Ay laik Huldah an Ay tank ha van all rite ven speche sai vat she did sai. Yassar. Ay laff ven Broder Brown vas start on tu laff Broder Brown an speche chee Broder Brown, Yassar. Broder Brown ha vas monkey with bussaw sometimes en sai fingers sawed off. Broder Brown vas fole had yasad. Ha ben sick an talk some medicine Ay tank. Ay see hem ask Doctor King for prescripshun somtims and ha fill hem.

Ole fallar vat spechemaik tal salim of song. Ay ben vote Broder Roberts. Yassar. OLE PEHRSON.

SCHOOL TAX AMENDMENT.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 3. To the Editor of The Herald: Allow me through your paper to answer an article which appeared in the issue of even date. The article is headed "School Tax Amendment." Some fault is found because the Deseret News advises that we vote against all amendments to the constitution, and this is quite natural. If we know our condition in Salt Lake City we cannot do otherwise than to vote down at least the proposed amendment to article 16, section 6. When a man or set of men vote on a proposition that goes against their own interest, such men are generally regarded as "a little off." I am surprised to hear of men who claim to believe in that Democratic principle, "Justice to all, special privileges to none," claiming for themselves and others, because they live in the country, the right to receive taxes from us to maintain their schools. I am willing that the country receive what is due it, but nothing more. There was a time when we paid a county school tax, and while this state of affairs did exist money was borrowed to the amount of \$90,000. Now, I can hardly believe that all this money was expended in Salt Lake City on her school buildings. If it was, we have something to show for it. That \$90,000 is drawing interest which must be paid. Then shall we, as property owners in Salt Lake City, vote to place another load upon our shoulders? I say no. I am in line with the News or any other paper that will advocate voting "no" to all the amendments. It is true that the farmers buy much of our merchandise. The city merchants receive considerable revenue from the country. How would it be with the farmer if there was no city market for him to come to? He would be compelled to trade with his neighbor and pay him potatoes for molasses, wool for flour. "You plow for me and I will work for you," say, "what I owe you." This would be the system. But how is it? The farmer comes to town, sells his produce, receives his cash, then buys where he can do the best, and takes his goods home after buying them at a reduced figure. And then, as the city merchants and city taxes ask him to pay 80 per cent of all the taxes in the country. And this is not enough. He comes at the city taxpayer again and asks him to vote a tax to school his children. To me it is inconsistent.

I propose to vote a straight ticket for the Democratic nominees, but will vote against all things that tend to raise taxes higher than they are today. The farmers may and possibly they can establish their business houses in the city and pay no taxes. If this is what they need in order to have a good school system, I say they are not good citizens unless they commence right now, and do not come and ask me and others to do what they can do themselves. The courts have ruled that all such taxes were illegal. That is sufficient. Let well enough alone. And in conclusion, I would say to all taxpayers in Salt Lake City, put your vote on article 16, section 6. And in order to make sure you vote the right one, say "no" to all amendments. Yours respectfully, S. S. NEWTON, 28 West Fifth North street.

Alma Eldredge endorsed the action of the St. Louis convention two years ago, and he still stands by it.

NATIONAL DEBT INCREASE.

Republican national administrations are very much like Republican local administrations. They are always bonding and getting the people further into debt.

Last month the national debt was increased, \$43,487,717. Notwithstanding the internal revenue taxes for war purposes this increase was made.

During the month of October new bonds were issued to the amount of, \$36,680,000.

At the same time the cash on hand was decreased about, \$6,897,712. And this is Republican financing.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Filmora Progress: The Progress has no politics, but, like other people, we have preferences, and feel at liberty to express them. We support any man regardless of party affiliations, and it is with pleasure we view the candidacy of A. W. McCune for the United States senate, and would be more than pleased to see him selected. Should the legislature so do, however, we would be glad to see the state will have a senator of whom they will be justly proud and on whom they can implicitly rely.

Little Miner: Wiley Brown said in his speech Saturday night that he had been a bimetalist for 20 years. And yet he supported, stumped and voted for McKinley in 1896. That the kind of "bimetalist" the Republican party is made up of.

Payson Globe-Header: Now doth the little politician improve each shining day—because there isn't many more left for him to improve before the election.

Brigham City Bugler: Brigham's valuable surplus water is beginning to run to waste down Boxelder creek and out into the fields beyond. Why is it not harnessed and utilized?

Alma Eldredge is supported in his race for congress by every goldbug appointee of the Hanna administration.

TO THE FARMER.

The demonization of silver caused the products of labor to fall in value. Thus, 30 years ago, the average price of most farm products was double what it has been in recent years.

The Republican speakers claim that the farmers are compensated for this loss by the Dingley bill, which, they say, protects and raises the price of the products of farm and factory.

The Dingley bill does raise the price of all articles made in factories controlled by syndicates or trusts.

But the Dingley bill does not raise the price of articles produced on farm or held in orchard.

For example: Sugar, a protected, trust-produced article, sells in England for 3 cents per pound. In America for 8 cents per pound.

Or, by the hundred weight, in England, \$2.40; in Utah (average), \$3.00. Now, consider a protected farm product. Wheat, like sugar, is protected by the tariff, but, unlike sugar, the production does not operate. For the production of wheat is not controlled and regulated by a close corporation. It exists in the open air, and is sold for it in the London price, less the cost of freight, commissions and insurance between here and London. Wheat sells in London at 51 per bushel.

In Utah at 50 cents per bushel. Cutlery of all kinds is protected, and is made anywhere and everywhere, and is sold in the London price, less the cost of freight, commissions and insurance between here and London. Wheat sells in London at 51 per bushel.

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